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The Wainwright Star

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H. HERBERT
— THE DRAYMAN —

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WAINWRIGHT ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY APRIL 11th, 1923

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IMPERIAL WELL HAS MORE OIL; GAS BLOW NOW SHUT OFF

The oil well of the Imperial Co. at Fahyan is again under control. After the gas blow of last week, when the enormous pressure of gas which Field-manager Applegate is now in control of operations has stated that some where near thirteen and a half million cubic feet, cleaned out the hole, large quantities of heavy black and amber oil continued to be hoisted high above the derrick for a couple of days, until things were put to rights and the well brought under subjection with heavy valves. The biter, which it was reported broke some distance down the hole and blocked the control gear, was safely got out and no accidents occurred, although it was necessary during the "blow" to extinguish the gas burners under the boilers and all other lights in the vicinity of the well until things were put to rights. This precaution extended also to placing watchmen on the job, so that any persons passing on the road nearby would not add to the danger of a possible fire or explosion. Corporal Duncan, A. P. P. of Wainwright, who was desirous of passing the site to return to Wainwright has his car drawn through the "danger zone" by a team of horses as well as others travelling that way by auto.

Although no information is being given out by the faithful crew in the employ of the company at this site, it was declared at the last meeting of the shareholders of the Grattan Oil Co. that the next hole to be drilled by the Imperial would be on the holdings of the former company. There is however a strong rumor that the company is making preparations for the sinking of another hole some miles north of the present well, somewhere along the Battle River.

The renowned expert chemist and analyst, Mr. Coulter of Calgary, who are informed, retained by the Imperial to make a thorough test of the product of the well for the purpose of ascertaining the correct gas pressure, and defining its quality and quantity, and possibly in a short time more definite information will be available for the general public, who have, at least, a very strong interest in the natural resources of the province as a whole and of this district in particular.

AT THE "B. P." SITE

The work of drilling for oil at the site of the British Petroleum's holdings north of town is proceeding steadily along, and it is a truly expectant gang of men who so quietly yet very efficiently "carry on" at this hole.

"Top-geologist" Hughie Campbell is watching things, very closely indeed now, for the resultant effects of the well show plainly that the bit is now down where things are liable to happen at any minute.

It is well known that oil is found in this field in three different strata—the Benton shales, the Dakota shales and sands, and also in the Devonian stone—and it is the first of these which the drill is now approaching. Every care is being taken that no accident shall occur from carelessness, and at the present depth of the drill—something around the 1850 ft. mark—the first of the "liquid gold" should be in the very near vicinity of the bit at the bottom of the hole.

Last week end the well was visited by almost the whole of the directorate board of the Company, these coming from Vancouver and Edmonton among them being—Messrs G. N. Beattie, H. D. Crowe, T. J. Sugars, John

A LEADER WHO IS LOOKING WELL INTO THE FUTURE

The Executive head of the National Railways evidently sees much more than Prairie Farms shipping their bulky products (in a raw state) to the centres of population and industry in the East.

Referring to his recent trip to the West, Sir Henry Thornton said:—"We often think of the Prairie Provinces in the West as agricultural, but believe me there exists in the West of Canada a mineral development which in importance will, in time, fully equal if not exceed the possibilities of agricultural development. It is essential that the railway companies, by proper rates, by proper service and by such assistance as lies within their power, should do all that they can to assist in that mineral development and extend the selling radius of the coal and other minerals which lie in the West."

Michael, J. Hornby and H. Morris, and several of these gentlemen are still on the ground watching developments and awaiting the results which it is felt must soon be forthcoming. From the fact that the Wainwright field is on the largest unbroken arch in Alberta (and possibly in the world) it is confidently expected that the well which the company are attempting to bring in will prove to be either a gusher or at least a flowing well.

Arrangements are all completed for the work to be carried on at the site of the second hole, the derrick for which is completed at the end of Foster lake, just as soon as No. 1 well has been proved. The lumber is purchased also for the erection of the third derrick structure.

We understand that Bill Brown is making a first-class "chief lieutenant" at the Bowerman hardware store.

FIREFIGHTING MUST BE SYSTEMATIC

Mr. Audrey Tory, who returned last week from Portland, Ore., was a spectator at the disastrous fire which partially wiped out the town of Astoria, and has this to say:—"The efficacy of well-directed efforts was lacking, and the result possibly would not have been so bad. The fire started in the Hammond Lumber Co.'s yard at five p.m. when there were hundreds of men available and all kinds of fire-fighting appliances, such as sprinklers, chemicals, hose carts, hydrants, etc., as well as engines and miles of hose. At the start of the outbreak everybody manned the hose lines, to the end that the pressure could not be sufficient, and at no point was there a sufficient direction. The result being that the fire got away at numerous places. Had only a small trained force opened the hydrants close to the seat of the fire at the beginning, there would likely have been pressure to quell the outbreak and thus save a town which the U. S. government now has to help with a donation of one and a half million dollars for rebuilding. Moral—Let the boss, boss the job!"

From what we learn Mr. Roy Carl has purchased the old Eggar house on Fourth avenue and is moving in right away.

LOOK TO YOUR SUMMER SUPPLY OF DRINKING WATER

Water from a driven well is more likely to be pure than that from a dug well, because there is less danger of pollution from the open top, and seepage into the pipe in the first twenty-five feet is not likely to occur. But when a driven well is pumped beyond its capacity there is danger that pollution will be drawn in.

There are instances on record of driven wells which polluted and spread typhoid when power pumps were used to pump the water from them.

As a rule deep wells furnish safe water if the top and upper stretches of the well are waterproof and properly protected.

Artesian wells furnish safe water supplies almost without exception. Flowing wells are doubly safe because the water in its underground bed is safe and the pressure of the water in the pipe prevents inflow of pollution.

Hard waters are not as harmful as some people think. They waste soap and are severe on some fabrics, but there is little proof that they are harmful to health.

Stored waters tend to purify themselves. Any disease-producing bacteria die off in a short time.

On the other hand, stored waters are sometimes made offensive by birds, rats, mice, insects, and the various kinds of water weeds, particularly what are known as "algae."

There is no fundamental objection to storing in underground cisterns. Such cisterns should have walls that are not porous and should be covered to prevent small animals from falling into them.

There is no health objection to a cistern in the attic if it is properly protected. A glazed window in the top of a cistern, permitting sunlight to reach the water, increases its safety for drinking purposes.

APPRECIATION IS SHOWN BY INVALID

Dear Mr. Suckling—Through the kindness of "The Star" I am taking this opportunity of thanking you and Mrs. Keith, and Grades VIII. & IX. for the beautiful bouquet of carnations and ferns which you sent me. They are lovely, and cheer me and also help to brighten my room. It makes me very happy to think that my teachers and schoolmates think so much of me. Hoping to be with you all again shortly and again thanking you all, I remain.

VERA M. WALTON

EDGERTON ECHOES

Bank Manager Campbell has left us for Cadogan, the office being filled by Mr. Cuthbertson who was at one time at Wainwright.

The Farmers' Telephone Co. are now busy putting in their new poles on the line up north of the village.

We understand that before leaving for British Columbia Mr. A. Martinell sold his place and effects to Mr. W. Challenger.

The Imperial lumber company have moved the house off the Bert Evans farm to a location on Third avenue.

Mr. W. Challenger has moved his old residence to one of his lots on First avenue in the village.

Dr. McGregor has now settled in his new home on the south side of the tracks.

Mr. and Mrs. Warnick, who have been residing in the vicarage have now moved out to their farm for the season.

The wonderful Edgerton Carling Trophy is on view in the Pavsey store. We hear a whisper that Alf Lawrence has determined to hold it at least until next season. Alf is sure going strong!

LOCAL NOTES

We understand that Mr. and Mrs. G. Glass have rented the old Werner house on Second avenue and will move in right away.

Mr. David D. Horne arrived in town from Portland, Ore., last week, and he has taken up residence.

Mureco; the hot water kalsomine. Sizes the walls and finishes them in one operation; will not rub off. Atlas Lbr. Co. phone 57.

PREMIER DEFENDS PUBLICATION OF THE NEWS BULLETIN

Edmonton—What amounts to government sanction of another provincial utility, a provincial-owned news bureau was voiced in the legislature, when Premier Herbert Greenfield made his reply to Opposition Leader J. R. Boyle's challenge, regarding reporting of debates in the weekly news bulletin published by the province.

Completely reversing his previous stand, the premier defended the publication of legislative proceedings in the bulletin. On previous occasions, the Premier has told the opposition that the weekly bulletin would endeavor to avoid reference to legislative debates, reporting only departmental affairs, government reports, and the like.

This weekly publication edited by a former newspaper man, is gotten out under the jurisdiction of Hon. Geo. Hoadley, minister of agriculture. It is circulated throughout the province, especially to the country newspapers, supplying them with the news of provincial affairs and of charges.

The salary of the editor and staff, and the cost of publication are provided for in the estimates of the department of agriculture and paid for out of the general revenue of the province.

BARN FIRE CAUSES SEVERE LOSS TO MR. CHAS. MOORE

The big barn owned by Mr. Charles Moore, who farms some miles north-east of town, was totally destroyed by fire last week; and the loss has to be suffered without insurance.

It appears that Mrs. Moore was awakened by a peculiar squeaking of one of the horses, and upon her husband's getting up to investigate the cause the barn was found to be well alight.

The owner succeeded in getting all the horses out of the burning building in safety and also one set of harness; but, everything else was consumed by fire. The barn was of a good size and in addition to the horses and a lot of

NEW RESTAURANT OPENED BY LOCAL ENTERPRISE

This week is to see the opening up of another new enterprise, when Messrs. A. Lackey and M. Kemp will launch the "Dew-Down Inn" upon the business waters. This will be an ice-cream and lunch parlor, and is to be fitted for both convenience and comfort, and we bespeak for the venture a share of the patronage. It will be opened in the old Mills' office next to Fraser's store.

You will need Mureco when you house-clean. Atlas Lbr. Co.

WEDDING BELLS

HAMILTON-STOUGARD

A quiet little wedding took place at St. Andrew's church on Saturday morning last when Miss Gladys Peterson-Stougaard and Mr. James Hamilton, both of Irma, were united in holy matrimony by the pastor, Rev. S. Davies.

ARE THE LOCAL MERCHANTS AWARE?

That advertising decreases the cost of selling? That Sales Costs decline in proportion as reputation increases, and that the function of advertising is to enhance the reputation? That the greater the reputation the easier the sale?

That the shortest, quickest, and most economical way to reach and influence the consumers served by local merchants is by advertising in the local newspaper?

That advertising in the local newspaper does the heavy work of selling the consumer; tells the good points of the articles advertised; the name of the article or articles. The consumer knows what to ask for, what the price is, and can thus be served quickly. By time of the merchant is saved, and time is money; advertising thus reduces the cost of selling.

That the merchant should handle nationally-advertised goods; should advertise nationally-advertised goods in his space in the local paper and should have his goods from the manufacturer insist that he, when advertising nationally, use the weekly newspapers.

harness contained several tons of first class feed. No insurance was carried.

CITY FATHERS GATHER IN REAL BUSY SESSION

LOCAL NOTES

Mr. E. Hansen, the new butter-maker at the Creamery laid up with the "flu" last week but is now well enough to be able to return to work.

We learn that Mr. Tom Lake has rented both the Cook farm and the Ramey farm and will move on to the former holdings this week.

Mr. J. O. Williams, the geologist, is now in steady attendance at the oil well north of town. Guess John wants to see "how it's done" when she gushes.

A beautiful maple floor, giving your home a rich tone, saving labor, and wearing for ever; costing about the price of a good carpet, is our specialty—Atlas Lumber Company. See Joe Welch.

SALVATION ARMY INTERESTING LECTURE

A very interesting lecture was given in the Salvation Army Citadel last week, by Capt. Moll of Edmonton, on Salvation Army work, entitled "Re-building Humanity."

Every one present was taken back to the beginning of the great world-wide organization, when the late general William Booth, with his large church and went into the slums of London, endeavouring to bring the very worst to Christ. Scenes were also shown of the Army mother, Mrs. Catherine Booth, the first woman preacher as she addressed some of her largest London audiences with thousands of people at each gathering.

From this we were brought right up to the present day operations of the organization, showing its great social operations; a great deal of it being in our own country. Showing the famous Grace Maternity Hospital in Winnipeg which is the largest of its kind in Canada and in which, in the year 1921 over three thousand babies were born without the loss of one. Slides were also shown of the great Kildonan Home for girls of first offence, at Winnipeg the Children's Home at Calgary which was opened last year and is already too small for its work, and the old government buildings at Regina which have been recently handed over to The Army for its great work.

ALICE CALHOUN RISKS LIFE TO MAKE SCENE

During the making of "The Matrimonial Web," which will be shown at the Elite theatre on Friday and Saturday motion picture patrons nearly lost a favorite of the screen. During the filming of one of the scenes for the production the star, Alice Calhoun, is seen battling against an oncoming tide in a canoe. Director Edward Ross aimed this action just as the tide is at Huntington, I. L., where many of the scenes of the picture were taken, had reached the flood and had started to retard. They worked for a considerable time and no one observed how rapidly Miss Calhoun and her canoe were being carried out to sea. The brave little star, who does not know the meaning of the word fear, played her part unaware of the danger she was in.

One of the members of the company who was watching the procedure, suddenly exclaimed: "Look! Miss Calhoun is being carried out to sea!" She had reached a spot where the waves were exceptionally high and the white caps were tearing over her canoe.

"We must rescue her or she will be drowned!" exclaimed another player. See! The waves are lifting her canoe!

Two male members of the cast threw off their shoes and coats and leaped into the surf, but Miss Calhoun, sensing the danger, called to them to stay where they were.

"I can manage the canoe," she replied. And taking a paddle, skillfully guided the craft out of the danger zone. It was a beautiful piece of work and won praise from all who saw her perform the deed.

The story gives the star ample opportunity to illustrate her cool, level-headedness and her ability as an actress, capable of playing any type of role and emerging from each production with laurels.

Minutes of a regular meeting of the Wainwright School Council held in the Council Chamber on April 4th.

Members present: Mayor Grew, Councilors, Cork, Foster, Huntington, and Welch.

Minutes of last and adjourned regular meetings were read and on motion adopted.

A petition was presented from a number of residents, complaining of a vicious dog owned by Mrs. C. Horne and asked that some measures be taken to restrain said animal.

Welch-Forster—That petition from residents regarding the vicious dog be received and the night Watchman be instructed to make an investigation—Carried.

The Committee on Public Works reported recommending that the repairs to the several rooms in firehall be proceeded with as outlined and that the estimate of Messrs. Taylor and Cofield be accepted also that a sanitary closet be installed in the basement at once and that a purchase be made of two fire extinguishers to be placed in the dressing rooms at the rink.

Forster-Welch—That the report of Public Works Committee be adopted. Carried.

The Committee of the whole brought in their report recommending that applications be advertised for a general Utility-man at a salary of \$75.00 per month. Duties commencing April 1st 1923. That the matter of bench in lobby of town Hall be left to the Chairman of Public Works Committee. That the repairs to firehall be in charge of the Chairman of Public Works.

That the appointments for fire Brigade be satisfied and Com. Cork Brigade be ratified and Com. Cork prepare rules governing Officers and Hunted-Cork. That the report of the Committee of the whole be adopted and the several recommendations contained therein be carried.

The Committee on Electric light and power reported, recommending the securing of a qualified Electric light plant engineer for the purpose of reporting to the Council as to the capacity and condition of the present plant and as to what requirements may be necessary for handling the coming winter load.

That the Secretary be instructed to write Chief Engineer, Parliament Buildings, Secretary of the Association of engineers, Prov. Alta. and Commissioner Yorath of Edmonton to suggest the names of qualified men for this purpose. And further recommend the purchase of a volt meter to work in conjunction with the exciter already ordered.

Cork-Huntingford—That the report be adopted and the Volt meter mentioned be purchased—Carried.

The Chairman of Health, Parks, and Cemetery Com. presented a draft of an agreement between the town of Wainwright and scavenger regarding salary and duties.

Forster-Welch—That the agreement between the town and scavenger be laid before the Council be ratified, the same to be drawn up in duplicate, and this will be the authority for the proper signatures—Carried.

The rink management Committee reported the closing of rink on March 31st, removing the electric light bulbs and sockets, storing the same in Fire Hall; Replacing two broken braces, and the necessary glass in the windows, and have ordered window screens to be placed around the ventilators to (continued on page 6)

ANCIENT CUSTOM EXPRESSES KING'S FULL HUMBLENESS

Madrid.—In the Salon of Columns in the royal Palace, King Alfonso today washed the feet of 24 beggars—a historical Holy Thursday ceremony.

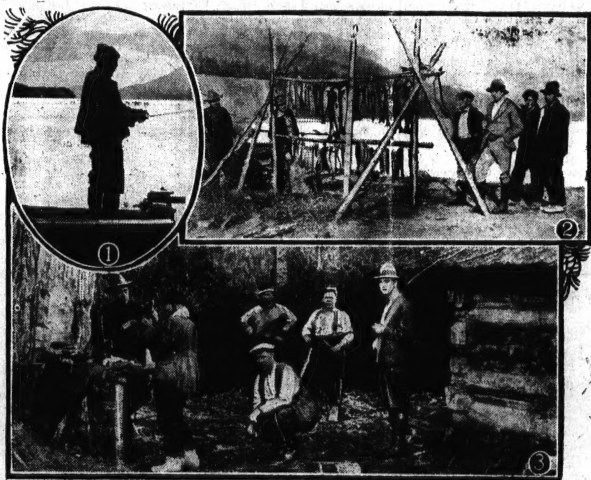
The monarch, looking humbly in front of the beggars and with a small towel gently bathed the right foot of his lowliest subject. The Bishop of Sion then placed holy water on the foot, after which his majesty touched it to his lips.

The queen and 12 Spanish dames likewise were this honored.

When this was concluded, the beggars were taken to tables and the king and queen served them with food, giving them baskets to carry home what they could not eat.

Spain is the only nation since the downfall of the Hapsburgs in Austria where this ancient custom, expressive of humbleness still prevails.

Cariboo and Caribou



1. Casting on Queneau Lake; 2. A fair morning's catch; 3. Cleaning the gun for the hunt.

WHAT is one of the finest big game and fishing sections of North America and one of the last great stands for big game, lies within easy reach of the Canadian Pacific Railway in the Cariboo district of British Columbia. Here, as nowhere else on the continent, are found in abundance the bear, grizzly, brown and black; the moose and caribou, and the wary mountain goat and sheep. The cougar is often seen and heard and the smaller fur-bearing animals make a trappers' paradise of this vast virgin territory. As will be seen from the picture above, the fishing is superlatively good. It is the fishing country of the west.

"Who is the man with soul so dead and bent on ironies, who, who had not something to him said, 'I'll seek the Great Outdoors'?" Each year an increasing number of hunters and fishermen are absorbed by the district, but so vast and extensive is it, that there are yet parts of it that have never been visited by the hunter, and streams that have never had a line thrown-overhead from the crags. If one is of a more adventurous nature one can, accompanied by a

careful and well tried guide, strike through the wilderness in search of its natural delights, or, armed with rod, fly and other bait, angle to the heart's content. One may spend weeks, making short trips by boat, canoe, or saddle horse, fishing in the lakes and streams near by, and getting back to camp each night, or travel with the necessities for big game and consume with the wilds for days or weeks at a time.

The Cariboo hunting and fishing grounds are located in the Great Interior Plateau, lying between the Rockies and the Cascades, east of the Fraser River, Ashcroft, the jumping off place, is on the main line of the Canadian Pacific 203 miles east of Vancouver. Equipment for trips can be purchased there at one of the various hunting centres in the district close by. Guide and outfitting companies cater to every necessity and the "Cariboo" and other lodges adequately care for the wants of the business or professional hunter, who does not care for an extended hunting or fishing trip but desires to get away from something or everything for a while.

Rents will be high for the next five years, build or buy yourself a home. We have just received a new supply of plan books, and have a number of houses for sale. Atlas Lumber Co. Phone 57.

Seeds for the West

Selected, Early, Hardy, Productive varieties for Field, Garden and Lawn.

COMPLETE STOCKS

CARRIED AT REGINA
Write for Illustrated Catalogue
SEND ORDERS HERE

STEELE, BRIGGS SEED Co., Limited

REGINA, SASK.

POINTED PARS

For every 100 baby girls who die in their first year, 120 boys are lost.

That which is always your own is your future.

Optimism is the secret of achievement; nothing can be done without hope.

There is one good thing about jazz music. No performer can come in at the wrong place.

Too often business men make friends in the hope that their friends will make them.

Never judge anyone to be so thick-skinned that they would not feel a friendly pat on the back.

Long hair make a man look all sorts of things. Especially when his wife finds one on his coat.

CREDIT & INDUSTRY H. SPENCER'S SPEECH HOUSE OF COMMONS

The following is the speech of H. Spencer, member of the British House of Commons, in the debate on Mr. Irvine's motion for a parliamentary investigation of credit, delivered in the House of Commons, Monday, February 26th 1923.

"Mr. Speaker, in rising to speak to this resolution, I wish to say that it deals with one of the most important subjects that have come before this House. The hon. member for Calgary, East (Mr. Irvine), has stated the amount of interest this country has to pay annually—\$138,223,000. It is interesting to note how our forefathers tried for many generations to get away from this tax. I might mention that King Alfred, about the year 900 A.D., forfeited goods of money-lenders for usury. Edward the Confessor banished them from England. Henry II claimed usurers' property at death. Richard and John punished them. Edward III made it a capital crime. Henry VIII allowed money to be loaned, and Elizabeth allowed a modified interest to be charged. For generations there was an effort to get away from the charge which to-day is piling up debts the world over. Efforts have been made from time to time to issue credit without this charge being attached to it. I am going to direct attention to two cases, one of which was referred to last year in a speech delivered by the member for Calgary West, (Mr. Irvine) which will be found on page 296 of Hansard. 'Market House notes' were issued on the authority of Governor de Lisle Brock of Guernsey, on the credit of the community, and no interest was charged. In the other case, in 1852, the American people had gone through a very expensive war and they needed a great deal of money to pay their soldiers and sailors, and to purchase foodstuffs. It was decided, therefore to issue what were known as greenbacks, and practically \$450,000,000 were issued. In case hon. members of the House are not fully aware of the nature of the greenback, I wish to rectify that one. I quote from a former United States

"What is a greenback? Did you ever think what it was? Why it is simply the credit of this great American people put in the form of money to circulate among the very people whose credit makes it good. When I was secretary of the treasury, the question arose, how should these vast amounts of money be supplied, how should the boys be fed in the field, the sailors in the ships, and provision made for their support and clothing, food and transportation? I found the banks of the country had suspended specie payment. What was I to do? The banks wanted me to borrow their credit. They did not pay me gold or propose to pay any themselves, but they wanted me to borrow their notes. I said, 'No, gentlemen, this great American people is worth all of you put together. I will take the credit of this people and put it in the form of little bits of paper and we will circulate that paper.' This is the true idea of the greenback. It is the credit and property of the American people. I do not wish the House to think for a minute that I am advocating the use of paper without taking care of price regulation. We have always to guard against the unnatural inflation, but it is worthy of note that the great American people after going through their severe struggle saw fit to make use of their own credit without charge. In our own case we did

not do anything of the sort. After our great war we owe \$13,000,000,000 in money on which we shall be paying a tax for generations to come to those who have loaned us the money, which we borrowed on our own credit.

Referring further to the issue of paper money in the United States, it was only natural that those who made their living by making loans or giving credit to individuals or the nation should fight such an innovation as this, and they kept up a running fight along the following lines. In 1857, a circular was issued by the authority of the Associated Bank of New York, Philadelphia and Boston, signed by one James B. Smith, secretary, who issued it from 247 Broadway. I am quoting new from information given by Senator C. A. Lindeberg of the United States. This circular was sent to all the States and read:

"Dear Sir—It is advisable to do all in your power to sustain such prominent daily and weekly newspapers, especially the agricultural and village press, as will oppose the greenback issue of paper money, and who also withhold patronage from all applicants who are not willing to oppose the government issue of money. Let government issue the coin and the banks issue the paper money of the country, that we may have a test case each year. To repeat the Associated Bank notes, or to restore to circulation the government issue of money, will be to provide the people with money, and will therefore, seriously affect our individual profits as bankers and lenders. See your Congressman at once and engage him to support our interests that we may control legislation."

"That, I must admit, is rather an interesting letter to obtain, and I think it is of particular interest at this time because we shall no doubt find that those who have the privilege of the control of credit in this country will, at all efforts, have to take away this privilege, put forward similar propaganda. One hardly realizes the power of what is known as interest. It is hard to believe that one dollar, at ten per cent compound interest will amount in a hundred years to the huge sum of \$13,889. During last session the hon. Minister of Finance (Mr. Fielding) came down to this House and informed the members that he had been fortunate in floating a loan in New York to the amount of \$100,000,000, at five per cent, for thirty years, and most of the hon. members applauded that statement. They applauded, I suppose, because they realized that Canada's name was so good that they were able to raise that loan in another country, but how many members realized that when the members of Canada meet that note, when it comes due in thirty years' time, that they will have to pay back not only the \$100,000,000, but the sum of \$150,000,000, besides an account of interest. Study for a moment what this means in certain parts of Canada where high interest rates are being charged; I refer particularly to the western provinces. Interest is high there, and I have not the slightest hesitation in saying that when you consider the short term for which the loans are issued and the high rate that is charged and compounded, the interest rate will easily equal ten per cent. Imagine, therefore that for every hundred million dollars that are borrowed by the farmers of western Canada—on their own credit, and you—when they have to take that back in thirty years' time (if the renewal loan runs that long), they will have to pay no less a sum than \$400,000,000. These figures I think are staggering.

As time has gone on, those who have controlled the money system of the country have gradually strengthened their hold, have suggested themselves stronger and stronger until to-day we find that only a few men control the destinies of this country through finance. Going back just as far as 1904 I find that we had then thirty-four banks with some 1,100 branches, and in 1923 these banks had been reduced to eighteen with nearly 5,000 branches, and now as you all well know the number of banks is down to seventeen. One weakness with our present system appears to be that banks are trying to carry on the business of this country on too little paid-up capital. In 1904, I noticed that the relation of paid-up capital to assets equalled 11 per cent, but sixteen years afterwards it was only four per cent. It appears to me that the banks are trying to handle the country's business on too small a capital.

Credit when all is said and done is a community thing, but under the control we have at the present time the credit of the country is entirely at the mercy of seventeen institutions. I would like to quote from a statement made by a banker of twenty years' standing. The figures are rather staggering. A layman, when he first comes across this can hardly believe it is true. He says: "Banks are quasi-public institutions. The public must use them as they constitute a monopoly. These joint stock companies have invested of their own money \$129,000,000 and have accumulated from profits \$135,000,000. Therefore they have \$264,000,000 of their own money in the business. This amount would not equal loans outside Canada, which on June 30, 1921 were

\$221,000,000. Total assets on the same date were \$1,000,000,000. All but \$284,000,000 was the people's money. In other words, the public has ten times the interest in the banking business of our country as the shareholders of the banks and all the money is being controlled by eighteen groups of men. Over half of it is controlled by four groups. Two-thirds controlled by seven banks. Seven men actually control over seventy per cent of the savings of nearly nine million people by the operation of seven machines, which gather their savings from towns villages and hamlets, consolidating them in seven depositories and then the seven men have the power to place this huge sum wherever it may suit them."

I would like to quote a few words by Sir Edmund Walker who in speaking to the shareholders of the Bank of Commerce on January 13 1920 said:

"We cannot adjust prices without also bringing about a contraction in the volume of paper money and other instruments of credit, and so far as it is possible to enforce contraction without interfering with the production of what is really necessary, the reduction of prices will be facilitated. This is the way in which it was facilitated. In October 1920, circulation amounted to \$249,000,000. In three months this was reduced by \$49,000,000, and by June 30 1921, the banks had taken another \$10,000,000 out of circulation. Had the decrease in circulation been less rapid, the results would not have so disastrous. The sudden deflation was certainly appalling."

Banking monopoly naturally leads to industrial monopoly, and this reminds me, Mr. Speaker, of a very interesting debate which was held in this House last Session and which you will find, in part, on page 1087 in Hansard. In reference to the debate on interlocking directorates, with 16 corporations, controlled a capital of less than \$1,250,000,000. To quote a few more figures along the same line, I would like to refer to the answer of a question which I put on the order paper during the last session. The answer gave the number of people, plus corporations, paying income tax as being 194,257. This comparatively speaking, amounts to about an aggregate wealth of no less than \$12,410,425. I cannot help, after quoting these few figures, but beg leave to draw your attention to how very closely a prophecy of the great President Lincoln has come true. President Lincoln, in his second letter to Congress, made this statement: "My greatest position I could scarcely be justified were I to omit raising a warning voice against the approach of returning despotism. It is the effort to place capital above labour in the structure of the government."

As a result of the war corporations have been authorized, and an era of corruption in high places will follow, and the money power of the country will endeavour to prolong its reign by working upon the prejudices of the people until all wealth is aggregated in a few hands and the Republic is destroyed. I feel at this moment more anxiety for the safety of my country than ever before, even in the midst of the war. God grant that my suppositions may prove groundless."

What are the conditions in Canada at the present time? We all admit that we have one of the finest countries in the world; that as an agricultural country, Canada, takes a lot of beating. We all admit the vast potential wealth which we have in our minerals. We have a people with energy, perseverance and initiative second to none. We have huge manufacturing plants which have been bolstered up in legislative ways through a protective tariff. But, because of the large quantities we are turning out from our factories not being able to find a market—under the present system—in our own country, we are looking for a market abroad. But what is the present state of affairs? Our basic industry is in such a disastrous state that, with all the encouragement that people get to go on to the land, there is a steady drift going from the rural districts. An hon. member from this side of the House stated the other day that 113 people had left his little local town. Another one stated that fourteen families had left his particular district, and not a single family had taken their place. This seems difficult to understand, when we consider the fact that in western Canada we have taken quantities of international prices in the matter of grain and stock. The reason for this is not that the country is no good; it is not that the people are no good. The present state of affairs must be due to some other reason.

We find Premier Bracken of Manitoba, stating the other day that in that province they have in arrears of taxes no less than \$14,000,000, and this after a very successful crop. Word comes from Alberta that out of 80,000 farmers, 20,000 are insolvent and I am told by members of this House that Saskatchewan is in a like plight. I do not know conditions as well in the East. We have been informed, during this session, of the large number of unemployed still in Canada, and one feels inclined to ask the reason why? It is just possible that we find one reason in the fact that we are carrying such a colossal debt. I found it

rather interesting the other day to look up the indebtedness, which the United States had when they had a population of some 30,000,000. If we compare that with our own nearly 9,000,000, people we find that the United States in the year 1890, with a population of 30,000,000, had a debt of only \$45,000,000. Otherwise Canada with one-third the population, has not less than thirty-eight times as much debt. That may be one of the reasons why conditions are bad in Canada. We are informed in the address by the hon. member from East Calgary (Mr. Irvine) that the total production of this country was no less than \$5,000,000,000 and the total consumption some \$2,000,000,000. These figures are confirmed by the Dominion Statistician. In the ordinary walks of life anyone would think they were very well off if they only spent one-third of their income, but Canada seems to be the reverse. Spending again from the prominent banker in Canada, he says:

"Some people find it too easy to blame the war for all conditions whereas the facts are that the banks could tell, if they would, that in some directions matters had assumed a very serious aspect, and a crisis which many expected was avoided by the conflict."

We all recognize something is wrong. Each member, in any part of the House, has his own opinion as to what should be done, and although we differ in our opinions, there is no need for any animosity to be shown between any members, because I believe every member in this House is actuated by the very highest motives in bringing forward what he considers the best suggestions for a way out of this dilemma. The orthodox remedies for this condition are the three following: immigration, greater production and foreign markets. We have seen only too recently from various speakers that immigration has not increased population because of emigration. We are not able to keep up our population. The matter of greater production is a false cry. All industrial countries have solved that problem long ago. It is not a question of transportation and consumption. Look after the consumer and the producer will look after himself. As far as the foreign market goes, we have to realize that our foreign markets are the other people's home markets and their foreign markets are often our home markets. It is not a matter of finding foreign markets, but a matter of giving the people a purchasing power. All countries in a humble opinion should try and provide for their own needs first. How can a country buy foreign goods, if they cannot buy their own? As a proof

that the question of production has been solved long ago, I might state various eminent men, that the United States alone, if working at one hundred per cent capacity, could supply the needs of the whole world. The economists of Great Britain have often stated that ten per cent of the population could supply her needs, if working at one hundred per cent efficiency. It is interesting to note that with all the money the States has with 25 per cent of the gold supply of the world that she is credited with, she is also on the horns of dilemma in regard to the financial question. It is well known that monopoly operation produces discontent. I think it would be perfectly in order, Mr. Speaker, if I give to the House a resolution passed in my own constituency at a very representative convention. This question was passed unanimously:

"Whereas the Canadian Bank Act expires in 1923:

And whereas money and credit are public utilities:

And whereas in our platform we advocate public ownership of public utilities:

Therefore, be it resolved that we urge our member to use his utmost endeavours to have the issue and control of money taken out of private hands and controlled in the interest of all the people."

I have made the statement that the matter of production has been solved. What is wrong is that we are producing too much for those who are able to buy. In my opinion the more machinery for production we invent the greater will be the number of unemployed under the present system. This statement may be considered rather rash, but I would like to verify it by (continued on page 3)

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Price—Enclosed in copper, including postage packing and registration cost 25c., \$1.50; Dor. \$10, Silver, \$2, Dor. \$15, Gold, \$4.80 Dor. \$45. with order.

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anything else he advertises for it, but when he loses his head he stops advertising---

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PUBLIC NOTICE

TOWN OF WAINWRIGHT

Dog License Fees

All Owners or Harbors of Dogs or Bitches are hereby notified that the necessary License Fee in connection with the same, must be paid not later than April 16th, 1923.

The same can be paid at the office of Secretary-Treasurer or to the Collector Will Glass, who has been authorized by Council to collect, and will deliver a Tag which must be attached to a collar.

Upon the expiry of the above date, action will be taken against delinquents according to the terms of By-law governing same.

H. Y. PAWLING

Dated at Wainwright this 26th day

of March 1923

PUBLIC NOTICE

TOWN OF WAINWRIGHT

Assessment Roll 1923

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the assessment roll of the town of Wainwright and the Wainwright S. D. No. 1658 for the year 1923 has been prepared and is now open to inspection at the office of the Secretary-Treasurer of the town from 10 o'clock in the forenoon to four o'clock in the afternoon, on every day which is not a public holiday except Saturday (and on that day from 10 o'clock in the morning to 12 o'clock noon) and that any ratepayer who desires to object to the assessment to himself or of any other person must within thirty days after the date of this notice lodge his complaint in writing at my office.

DATED this 9th day of April, 1923

H. Y. PAWLING, Assessor

PUBLIC NOTICE

TOWN OF WAINWRIGHT

APPLICATIONS FOR
General Utility Man

Applications will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock noon, on the 14th day of April 1923, for the position of General Utility Man for the Town of Wainwright, at a salary of \$75.00 per month, duties commencing on April 16th 1923.

Information as to duties required will be furnished at the office of the Secretary-Treasurer or from Mr. J. Welch, chairman of Public Works.

Applications marked "Utility Man."

H. Y. PAWLING

Secy-Treas.

Wainwright, April 9th, 1923

11-4

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

We are not responsible for opinions

expressed by correspondents

RE HOG GRADING

Dear Sir:-

At the last meeting of this committee the work and interest of the press of Canada in the problem of Hog Grading was given much consideration. It was recognized that the support of the editors was greatly needed. That support could not be expected unless editors were supplied with information to serve as a basis for establishing an intelligent opinion and by means of which they could view criticisms and the many suggestions made, having a full knowledge of all the conditions affecting the work of grading hogs and the buying and selling of hogs at graded prices. The support given by the press to the principles of hog grading is warmly appreciated. This committee realizes that continued strong support of the men who control the policy of the Agricultural Press is very necessary to a continuation of the work. It therefore offers the following explanation of some of the silent facts formation of editors.

1. The hog grading policy is not founded on the representations of any one section or interest. It is the result of the fully considered judgment of a joint conference at which all interests were properly represented and following which there was further opportunity given for consideration and recommendation to the draft of re-

(continued on page 4)

The Wainwright Star

W. J. HUNTINGFORD Editor and Publisher

Published Weekly at The Star Office, Wainwright, Alberta

Subscriptions
To Subscribers in the 40-mile radius,
2.00 per year; other post office points
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WAINWRIGHT, ALBERTA APRIL 11th, 1923

THE CARE OF
THE CHILD

(By Mrs. S. Cornett)

At a recent meeting of the Carbon
Women's Institute a paper, entitled,
"The Care of the Child of School Age"
was read and The Star has been asked
to publish this splendid article which
is as follows:

The watchword of the day exemplified by almost every prominent movement, is the care of the child. No longer are we content to let some thing serious happen before we begin to get busy.

The surest way to obtain the maximum return on taxes invested is the upkeep of a well organized school system, and care in the home, to keep the pupil in top notch condition physically. Thus he can devote all his attention to his studies and not be constantly harassed by some ache or pain.

Some of the recognized troubles children have are such as eyestrain, earache, adenoids, decayed teeth, enlarged tonsils and fallen arches. Unless any of the troubles mentioned are very pronounced the parents are not aware of them, and blame the child and sometimes the teacher because the child is backward in school. Many parents think that so long as the child doesn't definitely complain of feeling sick, he is perfectly well.

They do not know that there are many chronic disorders, (of which adenoids are the chief offenders,) which do not give any definite evidence of their existence as yet so hamper their tiny victim that he is not able to keep up with his class in school. One sign of trouble is underweight, especially if he is undersize. This applies to children of all ages.

And, again, the whole cause may be lack of proper sleep, for a growing child needs at least ten hours of sleep in a well ventilated room, or perhaps he is underfed. A child may be getting all he can eat and still be undernourished—if he isn't getting a properly balanced diet.

One trouble with our school going child is too much hurry. Sometimes he doesn't get up in the morning till the last moment, grudgingly shoves bread and jam and runs. Of course he isn't going to do so well as the child that had plenty of time to get a good breakfast—and got it.

A child should have plenty of time to have the whole of his meal. Teach him to eat slowly. The child that hurries through all his meals may have indigestion. Is it any wonder he doesn't get along in school? Do not always blame the teacher if Tommie or Nellie is not at the top of the class.

Another important matter is, dress a child in keeping with the weather. Do not overlook rubbers in wet weather. We grown-ups do not feel like work if we are not comfortable. So why expect a child to work if he is not comfortable.

If you want to keep your child in good health, see that he gets plenty of good wholesome food, with plenty of time to eat his meals, from ten to twelve hours sleep in a well ventilated room, milk and cocoa to drink, and no eating between meals excepting fresh fruit. If there is any doubt of his physical condition, consult your doctor.

Watch your colds. Many a cold left to run its course has left the child in such a run-down condition that he is an easy victim of other more serious diseases.

Before closing, I want to mention work and play. I think it gives a child a feeling of importance if he has slight chores that are his duty to do but don't over do it. Some parents expect too much from a child, and heavy work retards his growth.

Play-play is part of the child's life. He must be kept happy. He is most happy at play. Of course organized play is best, but we all can't spare the time for that. Still I think we parents could give a little more to our children's pleasures.

I am afraid that we too often leave our responsibilities to others. Let us

all try and take more interest in the welfare of our little ones.

Black Diamond Kitchen coal is the right size and kind for you to order now. Atlas Lbr. Co., J. Welch phone 57.

Hoover electric suction sweeper will make house-cleaning easy on easy payments at Wainwright Pharmacy

"CREDIT AND INDUSTRY"

H. E. SPENCER'S SPEECH

IN HOUSE OF COMMONS

(Continued from page 2)

An instance. Home members are well aware that we have thousands of people brought out to our western coast every year for harvesting. Their main work is 'stooking'. It is the hope of everybody who is grain farming that some day a stooking machine will be invented, and many people have used their intellect to try and invent such a machine. There is no doubt in my opinion, that a machine will eventually be invented and will be attached to the binder, and probably with an extra horse or two the stooking will be done without the aid of the stokers. When that time comes we shall not need those thousands of men to stook the western harvests. I point this out to show that the matter of invention of productive machines is liable to create unemployment. I back up my statement I am going to read a quotation from Mr. Arthur Kitson, manufacturer and authority on financial questions in England. He says:

"It is quite certain that the need for labour must become less and less with the growth of inventions and the increase in industrial efficiency. Indeed the real problem we have to solve is not so much that of finding constant employment for our people as of supplying them with life's necessities and comforts out of the abundance of goods created. Even to-day the labour of less than 10 per cent of the population will readily suffice to maintain the entire inhabitants of this country in a high state of comfort." Suppose discoveries and inventions during the next half century result in the displacement of all manual labour by machinery, must the bulk of the world's inhabitants then starve?

Then, Sir Charles Skyles, a York shire manufacturer, says:

"The problem of unemployment or its cause is not due to a defective system of production, but to a defective system of distribution."

The hon. member (Mr. Irvine) who introduced this resolution before the House dealt very well with the inability of the people to purchase because they had not the purchasing power. He said that in 1914 conditions were very bad although there was a surplus of goods, the world over. The war came in 1914 and saved the situation because, when all is said and done, war is the greatest market that destroys the greatest number of goods in a given time. We are to-day getting back to where we were in the spring of 1914, but we are so much worse off because we have a beggarly Europe to sell our goods to. I cannot do better to bring the subject of foreign markets before this House—than to quote from Mr. W. Bell, an associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects, in an address delivered by him before the Rotary Club of Wakefield, England. He says:

"But the reason for this persistent desire to concentrate attention on the foreign markets is not far to seek, for so long as credit is controlled by private individuals for personal profit, instead of by the community, for the public good of the home consumer, so long must the financier look to foreign markets for an outlet for the goods the manufacture of which he controls."

Unless some scientific scheme of credit reform is adopted, whereby credit shall be taken out of private hands and restored to its rightful owners, the community, there can be no permanent return even to the 1914 conditions. Indeed, the more unemployment increases, the sooner the next war will be upon us; and until the root-cause of the industrial problem is tackled, the great industrial powers will founder out of the war into another, with ever increasing velocity.

Before I conclude I might refer to an incident that took place in western Canada a short time ago. One of the western members was speaking before a certain club on the matter of credit

and in conversation with him a few days afterwards a banker said, "What surprised me was the fact that you dared." I can only say that any member who knows of an injustice and does not dare to speak out in the proper place has no right in the floor of this House. I have spoken in support of the resolution, but I realize that as the Bank Act is coming up for revision this session, it might, in the opinion of probably the majority of hon. members, be but proper for an amendment to be moved. Having regard to this fact, I therefore beg to move the following amendment:

That the resolution be amended by adding the following words:

And that the bank charters be extended for twelve months subject to such amendments to the Bank Act as may be passed during this session, but that the final revision of the Bank Act be reserved until after the report of any committee that may be appointed under this resolution.

Here and There

Renfrew, Ont.—Mr. Ritchie, the station agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway, has received instructions from headquarters to rigidly enforce the no trespassing order on the property of this company. This is particularly in reference to people walking down the railway track. When accidents happen it always results a trouble to the company and lately there have been complaints that school children have been using the railway as a thoroughfare.

Vancouver.—"I have been in the Alps and the Pyrenees, but I have never seen anything that compares with Banff," said William Faverham, famous English actor, when speaking at Hotel Vancouver. Mr. Faverham spoke of the wonderful international dog races staged at the winter carnival, and said that he had on special invitation visited the great motion picture plant at Banff.

Invermere, B.C.—An appropriation of the building of a depot at Lake Windermere, the Canadian Pacific Railway, is the only station on the Lake Windermere branch between Golden and Fort Steele, which has been the benefit of an agent since 1914. A modest little portable depot, a box car on the ground, has done duty all these years but with the proposed opening of the Banff-Windermere road the thirtieth of June, it is no doubt thought that it is time the old box car took a move.

Ottawa.—The Canadian National Parks Branch of the Department of the Interior is commencing the construction of a hydro-electric generating station in Cascade creek in Banff National Park to supply light and power for the town of Banff, Alberta. The dam at the outlet of Lake Minnewanka constructed in 1912 to provide storage facilities, will be utilized and will ensure a steady flow of water for power purposes without further local electric power for Banff is at present supplied by the steam power of the Bankhead Mines. The work will be undertaken by day labor.

Winnipeg.—Seven thousand cars of grain have been loaded between September 1, 1922, and Feb. 1, 1923, for the western coast by the Canadian Pacific Railway. This represents 192,400 tons of grain for export from Vancouver. The shipments comprised 6,175 cars of wheat, 12,540 cars of barley and 50 rye. Estimated for the western coast were destined as follows: The Orient, 896,880 bushels and the United Kingdom 987,905 bushels. As at January 31, there were 900,000 bushels of Canadian Pacific grain in the elevator at Vancouver and 580 cars in transit carrying 735,000 bushels of wheat. The present movement was averaging 25 cars a day.

Fort William.—The contract for the construction of a building to replace number five freight shed, was awarded by Canadian Pacific Railway officials to the C. F. Hall-Aldinger Company, of Winnipeg. It provides for two fire walls which will divide the new structure into three compartments.

The new shed along the new shed will be of concrete. It is the present intention to use the end of the shed nearest the Canadian Pacific Railway subway for the handling of local freight instead of the end nearest the freight dock as was the case with the old shed. It has been decided that the new arrangement will be more satisfactory to company officials and to concerns having business with them.

Discussing the new shed to-day, D. C. Chisholm, division superintendent, said that the new structure would be of frame construction very much like the shed it will replace, aside from the fire walls and the concrete wharf.

Winnipeg.—Under the auspices of the railways, the provincial government and livestock associations of the province, two livestock improvement trains, similar to those which toured the province last year, will again be operated in Manitoba during the coming summer.

The 1923 trains are to be known as "the Livestock Improvement Trains." They will give attention to the following departments: The benefit of improved quality in cattle; demonstration and sale of purebred sires, both beef and dairy breeds; the production of fodder crops; the dehorning of cattle and other work in connection with the cattle industry; the breeding, feeding and marketing of bacon hogs; the selling of eggs for hatching purposes; home economic lectures and demonstrations for women and teachers and education motion pictures for girls and boys.

The dates for the trains will be from Monday, April 30, onward for four weeks. This will cover about the same dates as last year which were found very satisfactory.

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We have a nice line of
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Get the little folks out in the fresh air and sunshine. We have just

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Kitchen & Lump Size

Our stock of LUMBER and BUILDERS' SUPPLIES is

NOW COMPLETE

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The season is now opening. COME IN! and we will give you an estimate on your requirements.

Our Prices are Low, when Quality is considered—

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ST. LUKE'S (R.C.) CHURCH

Pastor . . . Fr. R. G. Lemire
Mass is celebrated every Sunday morning at 10.30 a.m. at Wainwright.

St. THOMAS' CHURCH

ANGELICAN
Rev. H. Wilson, vicar

Second Sunday after Easter.

11 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
12 noon—Sunday School.
7.30 p.m.—Evensong.

The Salvation Army

Capt. Gardner in charge.

Sundays: Services

2.30 p.m.—Sunday school, all grades
7.30 p.m.—Salvation Meeting.

Week-night Meetings

Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday, 8 p.m.

Open-air Meetings

Saturday at 7.15 p.m.
Sunday at 6.45 p.m.

You should place your fire insurance in the 'Royal' of London, Eng., the largest and wealthiest fire insurance company in the world. My building experience enables me to value your property correctly and this will aid you in case of fire—Joe Welch, local agent, phone 57.

ANY DAY

Now we will be unloading a carload of the

New Superior 1923 CHEVROLET

cars, and will be glad to have you drop in and talk over the proposition of procuring one.

ALL MAKES OF

TIRES at the old prices while they last

—ORDER THESE EARLY—

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LION BRAND COFFEE

Packed in 1 lb and 3 lb sanitary packages

A pure coffee of excellent quality at a moderate price. Splendid cup aroma and strength.

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OUR BEST TEA

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GROCERIES, CONFECTIONERY & FRUITS.

MAIN STREET PHONE 66

Elite Theatre

TO-NIGHT & TOMORROW NIGHT

SHIRLEY MASON
IN

LOVE TIME

ALSO
Sunshine Comedy

FRIDAY & SATURDAY (this week)

ALICE CALHOUN

The Matrimonial Web

MONDAY & TUESDAY (Next Week)

WILLIAM FARNUM
IN

Shackles of Gold

COMING SOON COMING SOON

WILLIAM FARNUM
IN

PERJURY

SHOW ON WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY

COMMENCING APRIL 4th & 5th

re Hog Grading

(continued from page 3)

ulations being prepared for enactment by Order in Council. Finally after having been considered by all parties and amended the present regulations were presented to the Joint Swine Committee and unanimously approved by this committee before being forwarded for passage by Order in Council. Already much has been accomplished in that the percentage of outright hogs has been reduced to a minimum—now materially decreased and the general run of hogs marketed has been improved.

2. It is agreed by all that the bacon hog is the only hog building up a permanent remunerative Swine industry in this country. Experiments conducted by Experimental Farms, Agricultural Colleges and by reputable hog feeders prove that the bacon hog can be fed economically as any other type of hog. By-product feeds from the dairy industry and from the milling industry, as well as the supply of green feeds which can be made available on all farms, provide sufficient protein feed and mineral matter to grow the bacon cheaply, while the vast acreage sown to barley and oats, annually, provides abundance of finishing grain.

3. Hog grading in operation now since October 20th reveals the fact that only 12 per cent of the hogs marketed at all the stock yards in Canada, graded out as Select Bacon. This is sufficient evidence of the necessity for immediate action in promoting the breeding and feeding of the right type of hog.

In addition to the low percentage of Select Bacon hogs, data show that there is a considerable percentage of outright hogs which are selling at a decided cut in price on all markets, indicating that farmers are still careless in their finishing methods.

Criticism of hog grading has appeared from time to time, and they must be expected. It is only natural that disappointments should occur among those who thought that they had the right type.

5. The question of minimum and maximum weights as laid down in the regulations governing Hog Grading were based on information relative to the most desired in carcasses for a high-class export trade. Luckily repeated tests have shown that hogs of the approved type which come within these weight limits are at the same time most satisfactory when viewed from the standpoint of the domestic trade requirements. The modern housewife in Canada, as well as in Great Britain, wants a lighter cut of meat with no waste in either bone or fat. The bacon hog finished within the weight limits provides the domestic cuts of hams, broils, foot bacon, cottage rolls, and picnic hams with less waste in trimming than does the thicker, fatter, heavier type of hog. Consequently, there is a dual justification for the weights as now established.

6. There has undoubtedly been considerable misunderstanding concerning the question of bacon exports and their relationship to the premium grade of five hogs. Packers can, and are exporting the product of almost any class of hog and at the present time it is in the interests of hog prices in the country that this should be the case. It should be remembered, however, that the carcasses exported from the large grades; for instance, Thick smooth hogs are at a discount in England. The product of the Select Bacon grade is the highest seller and it was to stimulate the production of a larger proportion of this class that Hog grading was instituted, consequently the premium is only justified on the top grade and not on everything exported.

7. There has been agitation from certain quarters relative to changing the weights as laid down in the Grading Standards. It may be that some of these weights could be changed without serious harm, however, it

must be borne in mind that Hog Grading has only been in operation for four months, which is hardly sufficient time to come to a conclusion with any assurance of its being right. The committee felt that as these weights had been established in the light of the very best available knowledge at the time, they should remain and we were sure that something better would be found. In other words the policy in this respect from the black current which produces its fruit on wood of the previous year's growth. The yield of fruit is slightly less than the red being about 4 qts per bush in full bearing.

Pruning: The object of pruning is to provide a quantity of fruit bearing wood, to keep the bush in proper shape to admit light and sunshine. In red currants very little if any cutting will be necessary the first year. The following fall remove all wood over 5 years old, leaving 3 or 4 main stems of 2 and 3 years old wood for current year's crops, and also 5 or 6 of the strongest young shoots for a succession of fruit bearing wood. Remove all crossing or interfering branches, and keep the bush open in the centre.

In black currants as the fruit is borne on wood of the previous year's growth, after the first year remove all wood over 2 years old and encourage strong young wood leaving 8 or 10 bearing stems with their side branches, and a succession of fruit bearing wood.

Pruning can be done in the fall but I prefer to do it early in the spring when any winter-killed wood can be removed.

As soon as the wood has ripened in the fall and the ground is frozen give the bushes an heavy mulch of manure, in the rows and around the bushes, which should not be removed in the spring, but allowed to remain to keep back the growth as long as possible. Keep down grass and weeds by frequent light cultivation.

BUSH FRUITS

BY A LOCAL GARDENER

Bush fruits suitable to this district are limited in number, but are all very popular in their respective seasons.

They are currants, red, black, and white, red raspberries, gooseberries, and strawberries. All of them are found in a wild state throughout Canada generally supplying a very considerable amount of good fruit when the season is favorable, unfortunately there are many should be planted where they will not be destroyed by frost when the bushes are in bloom or the fruit is an dried out that it is not worth picking.

During the most recent year a great progress has been made in the selection and production of large varieties which with a little shelter and attention to proper cultural methods will prove satisfactory. They generally yield abundantly; only a few bushes being sufficient to provide fruit for an average family, and ought to have a place in every garden.

Currants thrive best in a deeply worked cool soil, clay loam or black loam with a liberal supply of well rotted manure, worked in before planting. The black currant a little more shade and moisture than the red. As the bushes do not require to be renewed for five or six years they should be planted where they will not be disturbed.

The most desirable location would be one with a northern exposure screened from the south by natural trees hedges or erecting a close fence in order to keep back growth as long as possible in the spring. This is probably the most important point to be observed in growing bush fruits successfully.

Where the location and soil conditions are favorable currants, particularly the black varieties make great growth after they are established and therefore require considerable space to prevent crowding before the bushes require to be renewed.

Planting should be done early in the spring. Procure good 2 year old plants and set in rows about 3 feet between the plants and 6 feet between the rows. Carefully planting will move the plants and much displacement. Make holes large enough to hold the roots without doubling or twisting and deep enough so that the plant will be at least one inch deeper than it was when growing in the nursery. Leave the soil a little higher in the centre than the sides, set the plant on the mound, spreading out the roots and cover them to a depth of about 3 inches with the first set of soil shaking the plant gently to work it in amongst the roots, tramp firmly and add more soil to within 3 inches of the surface, pack thoroughly and give each plant one or two pails of water.

The object of all this care is to prevent air space among the roots and a well planted bush should require quite a pull to move it when newly planted.

After the plants are all set and the water has soaked in, fill up the holes and leave a little higher than the surrounding ground to allow for settlement.

Cultivate frequently to conserve moisture and keep down weeds. For the first two years cultivation should be fairly deep in the centre of the

rows, but later shallow cultivation will be to be practiced as the roots come very near to the surface. As soon as the fruit has set give plants a heavy mulch of manure and water if weather is dry.

The red currant under favorable conditions yields a large quantity of very fine fruit (about 4 1/2 qts per bush) which is mostly borne on spurs on wood from 2 to 4 years old, differing in this respect from the black currant which produces its fruit on wood of the previous year's growth. The yield of fruit is slightly less than the red being about 4 qts per bush in full bearing.

The object of pruning is to provide a quantity of fruit bearing wood, to keep the bush in proper shape to admit light and sunshine. In red currants very little if any cutting will be necessary the first year. The following fall remove all wood over 5 years old, leaving 3 or 4 main stems of 2 and 3 years old wood for current year's crops, and also 5 or 6 of the strongest young shoots for a succession of fruit bearing wood. Remove all crossing or interfering branches, and keep the bush open in the centre.

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Farm Well Water

Very Dangerous

Water from the farm well may be clear and sparkling, and pleasant to the taste and yet polluted, and in consequence a source of danger to health. If it comes from a shallow well that is located too close to the source of contamination, it is certain sooner or later to become unwholesome. The municipal farms at Ottawa, which examine the well waters from farm lots, recently reported that about 25 per cent are found to be unsuitable for drinking purposes. It should be remembered, however, that only unsolicited samples were sent in. Of 119 samples of well water in 1922, 23 per cent were found to be polluted and unsuitable for drinking purposes. Care should therefore be exercised in locating the well, especially seeing that it is through the ground in the vicinity of the well, and should be located in the vicinity of the well, and should be located in the vicinity of the well.

Water from such a well may be pumped to the house and farm buildings by gravitation. If a proper fall can be secured, but otherwise, by the aid of a windmill, pump, or engine, the water is pumped to the house. A well to be reasonably safe should be at least fifty yards from the barnyard or other possible contaminating source. It is further recommended that a radius of fifty yards be kept entirely free from all manure and other filth and refuse, maintained in soil. It will be found of very considerable value if the well to a depth of 10 or 12 feet dug to a thickness of say 6 inches with concrete or puddled clay, continuing this lining a foot above the ground. A safe supply can usually be depended upon if the well is lined by drilling through a layer of impervious rock tapping a deep seated source of water.

Water that is suspected of contamination may be made safe by either of two simple ways. One is to boil it for ten to fifteen minutes, the other is to treat by chlorination. Boil up a level tablespoon of chloride of lime in water to the consistency of a creamy paste. This may be diluted with a pint of water and kept for some days bottled and corked as a stock solution. A teaspoonful of this solution should be added with stirring to each two gallons of water to be treated. After fifteen minutes all disease germ present will be destroyed.

Farmers desirous of an analysis should write to the Division of Chemistry, Experimental Farm Ottawa, for the necessary directions for the collection and shipment of the sample.

POINTED PARS

"Folks all well this morning, Johnny?" asked a friend of the family. "Yes'm."

"Glad to hear it. The last time I heard from them your father was suffering from rheumatic gout and your mother had neuralgia."

"Oh, yes, they've still got 'em. I thought you meant was any of us sick."

It may be that men's minds are not so clean as women's because they don't change them so frequently.

CLASSIFIED ADVTs.

FOR SALE

ONE THOUSAND BUSHELS
Seed Oats for sale—Apply J. T. Black, Hope Valley phone R602, 28-3

GOOD ENGLISH ABUNDANCE
Oats for sale; 2,000 bushels from 1921 crop; 50¢ per bushel at granary G. H. Stone & A. J. Morrison, 4-48 7th, near post station, Cumming, P. O.

FIFTY-BARRED ROCK PULLETS
good pumping engine; stock saddle; incubator; brooder; two coal heater quantity seed barley—See Max Cook town or phone 105 18-4

VAN BRUNT OR DEERING SEED
Drill for sale; good condition; cheap for cash—Apply J. M. Anderson Wood-Wainwright farm, 4-4

SEVERAL ABERDEEN ANGUS
bulls from one to four years old; proven sires of the best quality; price from fifty to one hundred dollars each or would exchange some for good seed wheat—T. Knowles, Irma, Alta.

FOR SALE OR RENT—S. W. 2-47
5-4; 60 acres broken; all fenced. Apply to H. Plaxton, gen. del. Biggar 25-4

SIZE OF SCHOOL
INSPECTORATES LARGER INSPECTIONS YEARLY

Edmonton.—Instead of a reduction of 20 in the number of school inspectors in the province, the reduction is apt to be only about ten, and possibly less than that, said Hon. Perren Baker minister of education, when questioned concerning cuts in the estimates of that department. The cuts in the vote for school inspection total about \$40,000, and on the basis of \$4,000 per year for maintaining an inspector, this would mean reducing the staff by ten.

Mr. Baker said it was not definitely decided yet that the reduction would be that much, though a cut of approximately that number is assured. The size of the inspectorates will have to be increased and the number of inspections decreased. The department aims at two inspections per school annually, but has never yet attained the present reductions, it will be to exceed one inspection annually.

Model Meat Market

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FRESH

BEEF
PORK &
MUTTON

always on hand; kept in sanitary refrigerators during the hot weather

J. W. STUART,
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Rates \$1 up Phone 6101

ROYAL GEORGE HOTEL

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"The Home of Service and Comfort"

Make your reservation for the Fair with us

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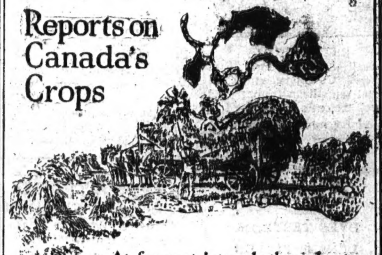
MAKE MONEY AT HOME

We are offering in business English everything you make 1 to 3 dollars a hour at home. We are looking for people who are willing to work for us. We are looking for people who are willing to work for us. We are looking for people who are willing to work for us.

DETROIT SHOW CARD SCHOOL
256 Land Security Bldg. Toronto, Ont.

We sold and delivered 29 loads of coal last Saturday, but we still have a load of Black Diamond for you at the Atlas Lbr. Co's big coal shed Phone 57

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Reports on
Canada's
Crops

At frequent intervals throughout the season the Bank of Montreal issues reports the progress of the crops in ports, telegrams from the 600 Branches and for crop conditions



The reports
Upon request
Bank you
our mail

BANK OF MONTREAL

Total Assets in Excess

THE EMPRESS
AND BAGood Meals 35c
Good Rooms

Ice Cream Parlor Open

(CORNER OF FIRST AVE. & MAIN ST.)

QUAN HALL, Proprietor

We now have Royal Purple laying meal, chick food and scratch food in stock; buy a sack; it pays. Wainwright Pharmacy.

For spring house cleaning use Mucaco, the hot water wall paint that will not rub off. Atlas Lumber Co. Ltd.

Wainwright Hospital

BROKEN DOWN BOOTS & SHOES

SPECIALIST

Chas. Redgwell

Opp. Wain. Hotel Second Ave.

Patronize the British and Support White Labor

Elk Hair Soles for heavy work

Dr. Scholls Arch Supports \$2.50 per pair

Ladies and Gents Boots and Shoes repaired equal to new.

Phillips Military Soles and Heels always in stock

Neolin Soles; Boots, and Shoes Dyed; Rubber Heels put on while you wait

All work finished with our up-to-date machinery

Second Hand Boots bought or for sale

Only a Farmer's Dream

"It was a chilly morning in late November. John Martin had just filled up a load of wheat and was sitting with it in the elevator in the prairie town fifteen miles away. 'Well,' he called to his wife and children as he climbed up and took the reins. 'I guess you'll have to manage the chores the best you can—I s'pose I should have a hired man.'"

"Oh, no," said his wife, as she, pale in hand, headed a milk cow for the barn. "Hired men don't like to do chores, and boarding him and washing for him would make more work than all he'll do."

"Well, the kids'll have to help you before and after school."

"Sure, dad," came a chorus of young voices.

"I'll bring you some candy—s'long Marthy—s'long kids."

Then Mr. Martin started on the long trip to town. He felt very tired, even at starting, as after all the excitement and hard work of harvesting and threshing, this tedious pull of hauling so far day after day was telling on him. Late to bed by lantern light, up early in the morning by the same, then sitting cramped and chilled for hours on the road was very wearying. Then it worried and depressed him, the wife and children having so much to do at home.

"Howdy, Mr. Martin," said the elevator man, "what are you charging for your wheat today?"

"A dollar eighty," answered John unhesitatingly.

"Pretty steep, I'll say; couldn't you make it a little less?"

"Neph—that leaves me only a small margin of profit."

"Well, you raised it; I s'pose you have the say so."

"Sure," said Martin confidently.

Having unloaded and received his cheque, he went down to the China's to get a bit of lunch, then to the general store.

The storekeeper's wife was scrubbing out the store, and his children were arranging goods on the counters in their school noon hour, while the merchant himself was making up his books. This all seemed strange to Martin—as usually the lady was playing the piano upstairs, a clerk was sweeping the store, and the children were either not to be seen or were riding up and down the street with their Shetland pony and cart.

"I'd like to see some woolen stockings," said John to the storekeeper, who hastened forward to wait on him. "These are very nice; examining, the display."

"What are you paying for woolen stockings today, Mr. Martin?" asked the merchant anxiously.

"Fifty cents—no more, no less," said John.

"Fifty cents! Why, with my wife and children helping me and no help to pay, with all our work, we'll still be money out."

Sorry, but fifty cents is the market price. If you were a better manager now, you'd be all right. Keep right on, Mr. Merchant, even if you do lose money—perhaps you'll have better luck next year—five pairs at fifty cents."

"We merchants surely have a hard time," said that worthy, worriedly wrapping up the stockings. "We have to take just whatever we can get—work for nothing and board yourself, is what I say it is."

"Oh, well," said Martin, and even if you do lose money, what a grand thing that is—to serve. Service should be your motto."

"Yes, but what about my children and me?" demanded the merchant, wife, scrub-pail in hand, her eyes flashing.

"Ah, you too are serving humanity and it is your duty to help your husband. Think of the service you are rendering."

"H'm" grumbled the storekeeper's wife sourly.

"These merchants are forever complaining," meditated Farmer Martin as he passed out of the store and down the street—"they are a bloated menace."

But he suddenly remembered that his child Nora was very sick at home with pneumonia—quite that such an important matter had slipped his memory. He must go up and see Dr. McTavish at once.

That worried looking individual was in his office. "Doctor, my little girl is very sick with pneumonia, I think it is. I want you to come and see her at once; and of course Mrs. McTavish will be out to nurse her?"

"Oh, yes; of course, of course, that's understood. She'll be in presently or another case, one that I've been worried to death for fear of losing, it was such a serious one, and what we would have lived on if we hadn't got the money I don't know—it almost seems as though I should get paid for my attendance whether the patient lives or dies."

"Tut, tut, Doc—utter Balshewism! It's all right for a farmer to get paid for a crop that fails to grow, for that's some act of Providence—hail, frost or drought—but to expect pay from a dead patient is really too ridiculous and unreasonable."

"But that would be from an act of Providence—the patient's failing to recover."

"Now, Doc, that's sifting your responsibility. Study up all the medical journals, get the latest methods of medical practice, let your wife learn better, more up-to-date ways of nursing, and see the results you will achieve. These old-fashioned quacks must go. Move with the times and you will prosper the same as the farmers."

"But when I lose a case and get no pay, what am I to do? What are my wife and I to live on? I feel like quitting the whole business."

"For shame, Doc, I fear you are no patriot. Thing of the grand service you are rendering—both you and your wife, the doing nursing, you the prescribing. Keep right on, loss or no loss—think always, 'Better luck next time.' You can mortgage your office home and instruments until times look up a bit. We'll see that you don't starve altogether—you're too valuable a citizen for that."

"All right for you to talk," muttered the doctor.

"Well so long, Doc, I'll expect you and your wife right away."

"Oh, certainly, certainly, Mr. Martin."

"Well, now" ruminated the farmer "I must go and see Lawyer Pringle and give him a combine doing for long me that case over the line fence. Hello, here we are—Good day, Mr. Pringle, I'd like a word with you."

"Very well, very well, Mr. Martin," said that functionary nervously, "come into the office."

"Mr. Pringle, I'm terribly disappointed over losing that case over the line fence. I thought my chances were good, but I'm afraid you blundered."

"I'm disappointed too, Mr. Martin, for I was depending on that fee and need money badly."

"Well, better luck next time. Let me give you a word of advice, Mr. Pringle—don't let yourself get rusty instead of sitting around telling stories with your cronies, you should be reading legal journals and precedents of all times. Keep up with the times and you'll be surprised at the results. Old cases must go, in law as well as in farming and everything else."

"Yes, but what am I to live on in the meantime?"

"Couldn't you dispense with this stenographer? Your wife could do that and help in the service of the country. A woman's place is in her husband's business, working freely and cheerfully for the public good."

"You're not a lawyer, Martin," said Pringle angrily.

"No, but that's all the more reason why I should advise you about your business."

"Oh, of course, naturally, Mr. Martin."

"I'll give you a chance next case. I have no fear, Mr. Pringle—Good day."

"Good day, and thank you, Mr. Martin."

On emerging from the law office the farmer met the Rev. Mr. Gray, who said: "Ah, Mr. Martin, I'm glad to see you in good health—the very person I wish to speak with. Could you find it possible at this time to spare a donation to the cause of religion?"

Mr. Martin considered a moment. Christianity is the only thing that's really worth while, making life something more than a jungle of animals reading each other—

Martin was just in the act of drawing a dollar bill from his pocket when "Hey! Hey! Hey!" in a raucous voice broke in upon his consciousness. Cramped and chilled he stirred from his recumbent position on the ice-cold wheat.

The lines were under him and a neighbor was rousing him.

"I thought you were dead—lying there like that," said Tom Green, "Lucky you got a quiet team."

"Gee," said Martin, "I'm only three miles on my way to town. These mornings are sure cold and I'm plumb beaten out. I guess I'll walk a mile or two and get warmed up."

"Good idea," agreed Tom. "We ain't see any strays lately, I s'pose."

"None."

"Well, so long, hope wheat gone up a few cents."

"Hope so, Tom; s'long."

And then Mr. Martin left to himself, walked stiffly along and meditated upon his marvelous dream—Alberta Farmer.

INCREASING THE POTATO YIELD

(Experimental Farms Note)

In 1922 there were 141,348 acres planted to potatoes in the three prairie provinces. The average annual yield per acre from the three provinces for the preceding ten years is given as 119 bushels.

That it is possible to increase this average by many bushels is clearly demonstrated by certain experiments conducted on the Dominion Experimental Station here. The experiments have been conducted under dry farming conditions and the conclusions reached after seven years' work show that there are several methods by which crop yields can be increased.

Earlier Planting. The practice of planting potatoes in the latter part of May is prevalent in this district although a change toward earlier planting is noticed. In the average returns for a seven year period, where two varieties were used there was an average increase of 33 bushels per acre from planting May 1st instead of three weeks later.

Growing Green Sprouts before Planting. Rubbing off the sprouts on potatoes before planting decreases the yields. On the Scott Station the plan followed has been to grow short sprouts on the seed cut of the tubers before planting, by storing in shallow boxes some six weeks earlier. The seed end of the tuber is turned upward and the boxes are placed in a warmish fairly light room. This practice has given an average increase per acre of 59 bushels over where tubers were left in the cellar until planted.

Size of Sets. This plays an important part in determining crop yields. In a comparison of sets having numbers of eyes varying from one to three with medium sized tubers, planted whole it was found that where the sets had two eyes there was an average increase of 24 bushels per acre over the single-eyed sets. Where sets with three eyes were used there was a further increase of 24 bushels per acre. This shows the importance of using good sized sets and that care should be exercised in the cutting. Where sets were cut to three eyes the yields were greater than where medium sized whole potatoes were planted.

Variety. Numerous tests have been made, and judging from the results it

would appear that soil and climate play an important part in determining the most suitable variety for any district. A factor that determines the yields of different varieties is the strain within the variety. There is no crop that will respond more quickly to careful selection of seed, and no crop that will deteriorate more quickly so that the importance of keeping up the variety chosen by careful seed selection cannot be over-estimated.

BULLETIN FROM PROVINCIAL GOVT.

In the Legislature

Debate on the budget, and estimates which were introduced on Monday by Premier Greenfield, has been in progress in the Legislature during the past week, and was resumed again on Tuesday, when the members gathered after the Easter recess.

Night sessions have been in progress during the week, and will continue until the conclusion of the session. There is still considerable legislation to be considered and the question of a plebiscite on the liquor petition is also to be dealt with.

A reduction in estimated expenditure to 1923 over the actual expenditure of 1922, of more than \$674,000, and the proposal for several new tax forms to increase revenue, are features of the 1923 budget which was submitted to the legislature on Monday last by Premier Greenfield, who is also provincial treasurer.

The reductions planned will result in the elimination of several government services, as follows: Reduction in grants to primary, secondary schools and University of Alberta. Reduction in staff of school inspectors. Discontinuation of normal school at Edmonton. Closing of two more schools of agriculture. Reduction in staff of public health nurses. Big reduction in capital expenditure on roads, bridges and public buildings. Centralization and rearrangement of care of mental patients to bring about saving in capital expenditure.

The new taxes proposed are as follows, and are expected to yield a considerable amount in new revenue: Provincial tax on mineral leases, tax on slot machines, succession duties act advance. Reductions in estimated expenditure in each department for 1923 over the actual expenditure of the previous departments for 1922, total \$674,779.21. Increases include public debt advance of \$378,479.00 due to capital borrowings last year; increase in public health estimate of \$83,396.36. General administration costs will be \$35,521.27 higher than 1922, while miscellaneous appropriations will be \$113,104.47 more than in 1922.

Further reductions will be considered during the year, it was announced. The estimated revenue and expenditure for the coming year shows totals of \$10,154,620.80, while it is expected will reach \$11,370,599.95 leaving an estimated deficit for 1923 of \$1,016,399.15.

POINTED PARS

While a business man was conferring with a banker in the latter's office a clerk brought in a number of checks which the banker, continuing his discussion with his visitor, began

hastily to sign. After watching him a few minutes, the business man observed:

"You've got pretty good nerves—signing those checks without looking at the amounts of the vouchers?"

"Good heavens!" replied the banker horrified. "Were those checks? I thought they were affidavits."

Gentleman, (as he rushes up to a lady who has slipped on the sidewalk) "Did you fall?"

Lady (acidly): "Oh, no. I just sat down to see if I could find any four-leaf clovers!"

Cheap for CASH

Two Good Typewriters

PRACTICALLY NEW

Second-Hand Store

Second Ave. --- Wainwright



YOU DON'T

Go to your Milkman for Legal Advice do you? Then why go to a general store for my Specialties in all lines of—

GENT'S FURNISHINGS

Drop in and look over our

New Spring Goods and Patterns

W. ROBINSON

MAIN STREET WAINWRIGHT

BALED HAY AND HOG FEED

AT POPULAR PRICES

W. O. BLINN

THE DRAYMAN PHONE 106 WAINWRIGHT

Houses For Sale

You can buy a house from us, with a small cash payment. Balance as rent.

FIRE INSURANCE

Your property will be carefully and expertly valued, your policy placed in a safe Company and in case of loss our experience in the building line will be valuable in securing you a fair adjustment. We represent, The Royal British Crown and Hartford.

JOS. WELCH

AGENT PHONE 57

Fire Insurance and Houses to Rent, Res. Phone 93.

Buy at Home

AND DIVIDE YOUR DOLLARS WITH YOUR NEIGHBOR

Everybody has a certain amount of Civic Pride—that sort of pride which helps make a village a town and a town a metropolitan city.

The growth of any community is dependent upon the support given its citizens. If we fail in our cooperation the town either stands still or retrogrades. If we uphold the town by sustaining it wholeheartedly we help ourselves and the community. The theme of this advertisement is "Help our town, buy at home."

Let us divide our dollars among our merchants and fellow-citizens who have to greater values—for increased volume means decreased costs. The interests of the community at heart, Help them and they will help us.

The city needs our support and we need the support of the town. Let's get together and share our fortunes.

The Wainwright Star

Phone 45

DON'T

Live in a dingy home or rooms any longer; brighten up with the Spring.

A coat or two of paint and some new wall paper will make a decided improvement and prices are moderate.

We will call and show you some samples of paper and colors.

H. COFIELD

Painter & Decorator

Wainwright



Let us test your Eyes—NOW!

Watch your children's eyes!

Often a child will be considered "dull" in school, and it is eye trouble that holds the child back in his studies.

Bring your children to us and let our expert examine their eyes. If they need glasses, he will tell you.

Don't delay; come in today. Let us examine your eyes also. Maybe you need glasses and do not know it.

Reasonable Prices for Reliable Jewelry

EARL L. CORK

MAIN STREET

WAINWRIGHT

WE NOW HAVE

Power and Machinery Installed

All kinds of Iron and Wood Work Promptly and Satisfactorily done REAL JOBBING. NO PATCHING

Seeder-Shoe Laying or Sharpening Disc Gridding, Plow Work Car Spring Welding, Edge Expert Tire Setting, Old Tools Made or Dressed Buggies Bought, Sold or Exchanged

Thirty-five years Experience Building & Repairing Buggies or Wagons Horse Shoeing from 2.10-Trott ers down to Screws

Bring work in NOW, and we will have it ready when wanted A Trial will Agreeably Surprise You Both in Workmanship & Price

TORY The Blacksmith

WAINWRIGHT

ALBERTA

